The National Republican

WASHINGTON, IN G.

A republican newspaper, whose editorial column

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ints by the President, messages and all interesting news from

secutive messages and all interesting news from feteratricipate, we have passed, retailed the passed, retailed with Indians and foreign nations. It information for interest to backs and bankers, sternal revenue and customs news, seeds information for manufacturers, attailed statistics from the agricultural increase, but reports from the agricultural increase, of a matter of the part of t

Interviews with the most prominent men of the nation, most of whom visit the capital more or less framents, on politics, art, schere, dec.

Extracts from the best daily and weakly papers of the contra, showing the drift of editorial thought of both parties.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

Amusements.

NATIONAL-Emma Abbott English Opera Company. FORD'S—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Comque—"Baked Alive" and "Upside Down." DIME MUSEUM.—Natinee and evening performance.

Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.

By Firch, Fox & Brown-Assignee's sale of unimproved property on Meridian bill.

By Directsons Beofirms. "Pumbroker's sale of gold watches, gold chains, &c.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1884.

THE Virginia coalition-republican state convention will meet at Richmond to-day. The New York republican state convention will meet at Utica.

By direction of the President the secretary of war has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges made against Judge Advocate General Swaim by A. E. Bateman, the banker. The secretary rightly holds that Mr. Bateman's withdrawal of the charges does not exonerate Gen. Swaim, and the latter will now have an opportunity of vindicating himself before a tribunal of brother officers of the army. He finds himself involved in a nasty mess, and it is to be hoped that the inquiry will be thorough. If Mr. Bateman's charges are found to be true Gen. Swaim is not a fit man to hold the position of judge advecate general of the army. If they are found to be groundless, the world should know it-officially.

FROM the views expressed at the meeting of the senate committee on finance it seems to be a matter of doubt whether the present congress will send the trade dollar to the crucible or not. A majority of the committee will not report the house bill favorably, unless an amendment is agreed to restoring the prevision which the house struck out, making the redeemed dollars a part of the two millions which the Bland bill requires to be coined every month. The minority favor the bill as it stands. Some of the members of the committee also oppose the bill because it proposes to pay a standard dollar for a trade dollar. They regard the trade dollar as simply a piece of bullion, which ought to be purchased by weight at the market price. Between these conflicting opinions, it seems likely that the trade dollar will be allowed to remain in the hands of the unfortunate people who took it for good money. They have one recourse left-they can sell it for bullion and submit to the loss.

Ir having been discovered that several gentlemen nominated by the republicans of Pennsylvania on their electoral ticket are directors of national banks the question of their eligibility has been sprung. It is stated that the degal points involved are being investigated. The best and easiest way out of the difficulty would be for the gentlemen in question to get off the ticket and let others be substituted about whose eligibility there could be no question. In the event of a close election the status of every elector will be closely acanned if any possible pretext can be found for depriving the republicans of an electoral vote the democratic house of representatives may be relied upon to take advantage of it. There is no occasion for affording such an opportunity. The interest of the republican party at large in this matter is too great to be sacrifieed to the feelings of any individual who may have been mistakenly nominated, and the mere fact of his right to serve being questioned ought to insure his prompt retirement in favor of some one whose eligibility is beyond

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in his last annual message to congress, called attention to the opening of the Congo country, and recommended that proper measures be taken to that the third and last one may be successful. secure free access for the commerce of the United States to the new settlements. The senate has responded to this suggestion by adopting a resolution to the effect that the flag of the African International associatlen, which has established trading stations on the Congo, ought to be recognized "as the flag of a friendly nation." This recognition carried with it an assertion of the

should American merchants choose to send goods up the Congo we do not think it likely that Portuguese custom house officers will attempt to collect tariff duties at the mouth of the river. Secretary Frelinghuysen has issued a formul declaration of the action of the senate, and directs all officers of the United States on sea and on land to recognize the Congo flag. It is a blue flag with a gold star.

The Virginia Convention. With the exercise of a little tact, modera-

tion, and good judgment the Virginia republicans ought to be able to-day to organize a strong, aggressive, winning party. There are a fow men in the state who think that republicanism in Virginia should have no higher aim than to keep them in the federal offices, and as long as the republican party triumphs in the nation they are entirely satisfied that the democratic party should carry Virginia. These so-called 'straightouts" are in great favor with the democrats just now, because they are expected to set up an electoral ticket which will draw off enough of votes from the regular ticket to insure a plurality for the democratic candidates. If they are wise, they will desist from their factious course and aselst in making Virginia a republican state. There is no hope for the republican party in Virginia or any other southern state, except in the accession of a large body of intelligent, courageous, and patriotic white men who can neither be intimidated nor heated. If there is any narrow-minded office-seeker in the state who fears that his chances of getting into the public service will be diminished by a coalition with the new element, he had better stand out of the way. The Chicago convention will tolerate no factious opposition to the union of all the anti-bourbon elements in Virginia into a homogeneous party. Any delegation claiming to represent a faction which can have no possible hope of carrying the state will be peremptorily turned down. There is no necessity for sending two delegations of Virginia republicans to the national convention.

Invalid Pensions.

The bill which passed the house of representatives Monday for facilitating the granting of pensions to invalid soldiers is an excellent measure in itself, but is liable to be greatly abused. Heretofore the claims of some soldiers, who were really entitled to pensions. have been rejected because they were unable to prove that the disease which caused the disability did not exist at the time he enlisted. This bill provides that when the record shows the soldier was mustered into the service, and served for a period of three months or more, that fact is prima facie evidence that he was free from the disability for which he claims a pension.

The applicant must appear before a board of surgeons to be examined as to the extent and character of the disability, and if this board discharges its duty properly there is but little danger of a man getting on the pension rolls who is not really disabled. But careless or incompetent surgeons may be easily imposed upon, and the pension rolls may be indefinitely lengt ened by putting on men whose disability is feigned. The pension office is already overwhelmed with claims which cannot be allowed, and if the rule relating to the proof of disability is relaxed the number will be greatly increased.

The bill also does away with the existing rule which requires the father or mother of a deceased soldier who applies for a pension to prove that the son contributed to their upport while he lived, or that they were dependent upon him. It will be sufficient to prove that the applicant is now without means of support other than his or her manual labor, or the contributions of others not legally bound to support them.

Should this bill become a law it will make the presecution of invalid pensions much easier than it is now, and will revive a large number of claims that have either been suspended or rejected for want of proof that the disability did not exist at the time the soldier enlisted. It is provided in the bill that it is to apply to all pending claims as well as those that may be filed after its passage.

The Greely Relief Expedition.

To-morrow the advance vessel of the Greely relief expedition, the Bear, will sail from New York for the polar regions. The other two vessels, the Alert and the Thetis, will quickly follow. These are the strongest and best equipped steamers that ever set out to battle with the ice. The prayers of millions of people in both continents will follow them on their mission of mercy. If Lieut, Greely and his party are still at Lady Franklin bay the relief vessels are expected to go there and bring them home; if they have started southward in the hope of reaching one of the supply depots which they established on their northward voyage on the coast of Grinnell Land and at Littleton Island, the relief party must search for them. Lieut, Greely's instructions were to abandon his station not later than Sept. 1, 1883, should no relief ship reach him. If these instructions have been carried out there is no telling at what port the party may be waiting to be rescued. The relief ships are expected either to find them or to ascertain their fate.

The twenty-nine men who composed the Greely party are officers and enlisted men of the regular army detailed for duty in the signal corps. They were sont to Lady Frankin bay to establish and maintain a metereological station for two years, in accordance with a plan agreed upon by the International Polar commission. Nothing has been heard from Licut. Greely since the day the Protous left Lady Franklin bay in the summer of 1880. Two relief expeditions have been sent after the Greely party without avail, as the world knows. It is sincerely to be hoped

SOUTH CAROLINA newspapers are divided on the Blair educational bill. Some of them indorse Senator Hampton for voting in favor of the bill, and others denounce Hampton and applaud Butler. The Abbeville Press and limmer evidently thinks the object of the bill is to perpetuate negro suffrage, and says:

The magic of Hampton's name can no longer right to trade with this friendly nation, and sanctify the enormous outrage which is now will be given May 7.

educational bill is intended to perpetuate. This people are going to be freed from the most daminpeople are going to be freed from the most damin ble burden which was ever initieted on any peo ple which claimed to be free. We do not blame Hampton for saddling this insufferable burden upon us. We and this people are ready to excuss him for it. He did, as we believe, what he thought at the ifme was best for us, but Hampton can never again have the following which he ence had, if he at this late day, and with the experience of so many years before us, attempts in Washington to rivet these galling chains upon a people who have loved him so well, who have trusted him with such implicit confidence.

ENGLAND experienced a novel sensation yesterday in the shape of an earthquake. The shaking-up was lively enough to create general consternation. At Colchester quite a number of buildings were thrown down, the shock seemingly being more severe there than at any other point in the island.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER. "Mignon," as presented by the Abbott opera company at the National last evening. attracted a large and brilliant audience, and in the title role Miss Abbott gave a most perfect picture of the heroine of Goethe's touching story. The situations in this work demand an amount of histrionic power somewhat beyond that usually on the operatio stage, but Miss Abbott met this demand fully. In the first act she sang the solo, "Knowest Thou That Fair Land," most exquisitely, and in the duet, "How Swiftly Fly the Swallows," with Campobello, who ably sustained the role of Lotario, she roused her audience to a degree of enthusiasm that resulted in a second double encore and the recall of all the principals after the cartain fell. As Frederick, Mrs, Seguin was simply perfect, and in the second act when she gave the well known song, "Here Am I in Beauty's Room," she was greeted with such a prolonged burst of applause that it was several moments before she could comply with the peremptory demand for its repetition. Miss Julia Rose wald's Felina was extremely satisfactory, and her brilliant rendition of the famous "Polonaise" was complimented with a hearty encore. As Wilhelm Meister Mr. William Castle displayed all his usual power as an actor and an artist. It is a most decided relief to see and hear a tenor who can both sing and act, and in this respect Mr. Castle is deservedly a favorite on the operatic stage. His solos of "Farewell, Mignon," and "In All Her Sweet Purity" were most artistically rendered, and in the trio at the finale of the last act, with Miss Abbott and Sig. Campobello, his volcowas superb As Laertes and Giarno, Messrs, Allon and Broderick were excellent, and the chorus was

decidedly better than on the opening night At the matines to-day will be presented Balf's "Bohemian Girl," and this evening Gounod's grand opera of "Faust" will be given with all the leading principals in the cast.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" again drew a large and appreciative audience last evening. This pretty little opera promises to be as popular here as it has been at the Casino in New York. Its theme is sufficiently romantic to prove captivating to the average lover of comic opera, and is sustained and illustrated by the fresh, bright fancy of Strauss in so pleasing a way that it is sure to keep an audience in unflagging good humor.

That the opera is a drawing card is evidenced by the large audiences that have greeted it in this city whenever it has been produced, and the large advance sales and numerous theatrical parties who have secured seats for the remaining nights of the week show conclusively that this interest has not abated. The matinee to-day, with popular prices of admission, 25 and 50 cents, promises to be jammed.

to the first production of an opera, and particularly to one inspired by the genius of our own fellow-townsmen, there is but little doubt in the minds of these who have heard the score and the libretto that "Desireo" is sure of success. Mr. Sonsa, although a young man, has had a long experience as a composer and director, and this experience, combined with his natural genius and brilliancy has had its result in a work which is the crowning effort of his life. The music is striking, original, extremely bright, and abounding in captivating melody, which is certain to find its way to the popular heart. Mr. John Maddison Morton, of London, the originator of the main features of the plot and much of the dialogue, is one of the leading playwrights. of the world, Mr. Edward M. Taber, the author of all the lyrical numbers and upon whom devolved the adaptation of the plot and dialogue to the exigencies of the lyric stage, is well known to Washington as a poet and litterateur of a high order, and the result of his labors, founded on the basis of Mr. Morton's excellent work, has resulted in a libretto which is pronounced by Manager McCaull and others as the best libretto in existence. The cast has already been announced in THE REPUBLICAN, and their names and the fact that the opera is to be produced under the management of Col. McCaull are a sufficient guarantee of a magnificent rendition of the work.

"AMERICAN SOCIETY." Mr. Maurice M. Minton, of New York, is stopping at Wormley's. On Thursday evening Mr. Minton will deliver his lecture on "American Society" at Marini's hall. Since the middle of March Mr. Minton has delivered this lecture with remarkable success in several large cities before fashionable audiences, who have been attracted by the subject and by the reputation of the lecturer as a satirical writer of uncommon power. He has viewed society from the standpoint of culture and has shown up fashionable follies and foibles in an easy, pleasant vein of sarcasm, tinged with humor and good nature. Mr. Minton is a well-known journalist, being connected with several papers, and lately edited a bright and sparkling weekly-the Town-on the lines of Mr. Labouchere's Trath. which followed in the way of all flesh after a year of prosperity. His audience in this city will doubtless be composed of that mysteriou confraternity known as "our best society.

THE ELOQUENT COLORED OBATOR. The colored orator, Rev. J. C. Price, arrived yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. W. J. Fearing. He will lecture at the Congregational church this evening. The New York Independent says that Mr. Price is a fullblooded negro, and that his address before the American Missionary association was the most impressive of all, and this in the presence of the most accomplished theologians of our day. Prof. Bischoff will accompany the Washington singer, Miss Ewan, in selected music before the lecture,

AN ERROR.

The announcement that the grand concert of William Northcott, the Philadelphia cornot soloist, and his company, would be given on May 1, made vesterday morning in THE REPUBLICAN, was an error. The concert THE CONGO COUNTRY.

Important "Views" of the President and Official Documents.

The injunction of secrecy was removed resterday from the resolution adopted by the senate in executive session April 10, authorizing the recognition of the African International association, which is now opening up to commerce the valley of the Congo. The resolution is as follows:

The resolution is as follows:

IN EXECUTIVE SERVICE, RENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 14, 1884—Resolved, That the senate concurs in the views expressed by the President of the United States, in the last annual message to congress, in reference to the interests of the United States in the settlement of the Congo country in Africa, and in the opening of that country to the free access of the people and lawful commerce of all other countries, And, that it is the opinion of the senate that the flag of the Africau International sesociation should be recognized as the flag of a friendly government.

Anson G. McCook, Secretary.

By Chas, W. Johnson, Chief Clerk.

The "views expressed by the President" in

The "views expressed by the President" in his last annual message were as follows:

The rich and populous valley of the Compolis being opened to commerce by a society called the International African association, of which the king of the Halgians is the president and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer. Large tracts of territory have been coded to the association by native chiefs, roads have been opened, steamboats piaced on the river, and the nutriet of states established at twenty-two stations under our flag, which offers freedom to commerce and prohiblis the slave trade. The objects of the society are philanthropic. It does not aim at permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the valley. The United states cannot be indifferent to this work nor to the interests of their ditizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to ex-operate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in the Compo valley free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

In view of the action of the senate in this The "views expressed by the President" in

In view of the action of the senate in this matter, as above shown, Mr. Henry S. San-ford, the representative of the African International association, yesteriay executed and delivered to the secretary of state the follow-ing official declaration by the Industrial asso-

ciation of the Conge:

The International association of the Congo hereby declares that by treaties with the legitimate sovereigns in the basins of the Congo, and of the Niadi Kialun, and in adjacent territories upon the Atlantic, there has been ceeded to it territory for the use and benefit of free states established, and being established, under the care and supervision of the said association in the said basius and adjacent territories, to which cossion the said free states of right succeed.

That the said International association has adopted for firstif, and for the said free states, as their standard the flag of the Internation African association, being a blue flag, with a golden star in the center.

association, being a bine hag, with a goiden star in the center.

That the said association and the said states have resolved to levy no custom house duties upon goods or articles of merchandise imported into their territories or brought by the route which has been constructed around the Congo cataracts; this they have done with a view of enabling commerce to peneurate into equatorial Africa.

abling commerce to peneirate into equatorial Africa.

That they guarantee to foreigners settling in their terrifories the right to purchase, sell, or lease lands and buildings situated therein, to extabilial commercial houses, and to there earry on trade upon the sole condition that they shall obey the laws. They piedge themselves, moreover, never to grant to the citizens of one nation any advantages without immediately extending the same to the citizens of all other nations, and to do all in their power to prevent the alaye trade.

In testimony whereof Henry S, Sanford, duly empowered therefor, by the said association, acting for liself and for the said free states, has hereful to the said association acting for liself and for the said free states, has hereful to the said association, acting for liself and for the said free states, has hereful to the said association, acting for liself and for the said free states, has hereful to the said association, acting of April, 1884, in the city of Washington.

H. S. Sassonn.

Upon receipt of this declaration Secretary Frelinghuysen, by direction of the President, made the following official announcement of the recognition of the flag of the Interna-tional African association as the flag of a

friendly government:

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state, duly empowered therefor by the Fresident of the United States of America, and pursuant to the advice and consent of the senate, heretofore given, acknowledges the receipt of the forecoing notification from the International association of the Conge, and declares that, in harmony with the traditional policy of the United States, which enjoins a proper regard for the commercial interests of their citizens, while, at the same time, avoiding interference with controversies between other powers, as well as alliances with foreign nations, the government of the United States announces its sympathy with and approval of the humane and benevolent purposes of the Internatial association of the Conge, administering, as it does, the interests of the free states there established, and will order the officers of the United States, both on land and sea, to recognize the flag of the International African association as the flag of the International African association and affixed his sout this 22d day of April, A. D. 1884, in the city of Washington.

Pacific Railroads. friendly government:

Pacific Railroads. The house committee on Pacific railroads yesterday concluded consideration of the proyesterday concluded consideration of the proto be jammed.

SOUSA AND TABER'S "DESIRE."

The preparations for the production of
"Desirce" are going forward energetically.
Aside from the interest naturally staching treasury is authorized to invest the sinking funds of those companies either in their first mortgage bonds or in United States securities, or, with the consent of the companies, apply the same to the payment of their subsidy bonds' interest. Each road must pay 35 per cent. of its not earnings to the sinking fund. The money due by the government to these reads for transportation, but retained to pay interest and go to the sinking fund, amount ing to \$10,000,000, will remain in the sinking fund to pay off debts prior on lien to those due the government. These latter are a second lien on that portion of the money, \$5,000, 000, which has gone to the extinguishment of interest. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized, in order to secure the requirements of the sinking fund, to withhold all sums due from the government for transporta-tion upon the entire system of roads. Each company, if so inclined, can settle its debt to the government in five years from the passage the amendments. Representative Thompson estimates that

kepresentative a nonpest certain this bill will increase the amount now paid into the sinking fund by \$1,500,000 annually. The bonds become due in 1808, and the increases to that date will aggregate \$26,000,000.

Collector Wicker to be Removed.

The senate was in executive session yesterday three hours, having under consideration the recommendation of the President that Collector Wicker, of Key West, be removed. Collector Wicker, of Key West, be removed. The issues were both of fact and of methods, it was maintained by Mr. Wicker's friends that he had done nothing to merit removal, while others contended that his acts of open sympathy with Cuban insurgents were ample grounds for dismissal. It was said also that the Pracident had full power to act as he saw he President had full power to act as he saw fit in the matter, and that the interference of the senate was unprecedented and uncalled for. To meet this objection an amendment proposed to the commerce committee's t declaring that the action of the senate should not be construed as an expression of opinion in regard to the constitutional power of the President to remove at will. Thereupon the senate adopted the report advising the dismissal of Mr. Wicker.

The Alert Had a Stormy Passage. Secretary Chandler received a telegram esterday from Lieut. Comdr. Caspor F. loodrich announcing the arrival of the Arctic supply steamer Alort at New York after a stormy passage of twenty-four days from England. The orders for the officers from England. The orders for the omeers for the Alert will be issued to-morrow. They are: Geo. W. Coffin, commander; Charles J. Badger and H. J. Hunt, lieutonants; W. I. Chambers, W. S. McLain, and A. A. Acker-man, ensigns; F. S. Nash, passed assistant surgeon, and Wm. H. Nauman, passed as-

Minister Foster's Mission Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Spain, has returned to Washington to confer with the authorities in regard to the details of the proposed commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is said, on undisputed authority, that his visit has nothing to do with the alleged plan for the purchase of Cuba by the United States, nor has it any bearing on the purchase of Cuba.

sistant engineer.

insurrection in Cuba.

Memorial Day. The executive committee on memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic, who have in charge the matters pertaining to a proper observance of memorial day, are fast cting their arrangements. L. Woodford, of New York, will deliver oration, and an original poom will be re-by Will Carleton, esq., of Brooklyn, N Invitations have been sent to the Presi-York, will deliver the

in the services at Arlington on May 39. The two companies of Union Veteran corps and Custer camp, Sons of Veterans, have also been in vited The committee hope to make of the occasion one more beautiful tribute t those "who died that the nation might live.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Oregon has declared for Tilden and Hen dricks. Oregon created a good deal of noise eight years ago, when Mr. Cronin cast her electoral vote for Tilden, and it is but natural that the state should fendly cling to the old ticket. - Atlanta Constitution.

The trouble about the navy is that it is not quite like the anakes in Ireland. There is enough of it to wiggle and make people wonder there is not more. But with a little, a very little, less the United States could set a won-derful example of disarmament to the world and save millions without being a whit more defenseless than at present.—Galceston News.

We are sincerely supporting Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for president, and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, for vice president, in 1884. But if for any reason these men should not be chosen as the republican standard bearers, we will support the nominess of the Chicago convention, No. 1, heartily, and handsomely. Describe. heartily and handsomely.—Dascille (Ky.)

The revenue reformers organized the house despite all extravagant predictions the other way. Morrison had his way in the demo-cratic caucus, in spite of contrary assertions. he had his way in the vote upon the proposi-tion to deal separately with wool. He may fail now, but, despite confident assertions, he may substantially get through his bill.—Cincinnati News Journal.

Those who believe Mr. Tilden "old and Those who believe Mr. Tilden "old and feeble" will reckon without their heat. It seems plainer than ever that neither of the extreme tariff wings of the party can hope to bring out their candidate, and that a man of conservative tariff opinions will win the prize. Mr. Tilden's tariff principles are ac-ceptable, but whether he will consent to accept the nomination as the result of a compromise may well be questioned.—Hous-ton Fost.

If we are to have more than a hundred tariff speeches, if the greater portion of the present session is to be devoted to this subpresent session is to be devoted to this subject, let us have something new and fresh, less oratory, and more facts; something that will show the country all the points of this discussion and enable it to pass intelligently on this great issue. The friends of protection have every argument in their favor; let them be produced in such form and manner as will show all the danger of free trade.— New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We are pained to learn that Senator-elect Blackburn, of Kentucky, and several other democratic statesmen have gone off on a junketing trip to Fortress Monroe aboard the United States steamer Tallapoosa. A few works ago, when a naval vessel was placed at the disposal of Senator Edmunds to cuable him to bring his invalid daughter away from the unfavorable climate of New Providence island, a great many able-bodied democratic organs sprained their threats in denouncing the proceeding as an unjustifiable and scandalous act. These organs, of course, will be too hearse to say a word condemning Senator Blackburn's joily junket on the Tallapoosa.—

Philadelphia Press.

Soreheads in Washington are growling by Soreheads in Washington are growling because President Arthur did not give the office vacated by John C. New to some political striker, but to a poor devil clerk that has been for twelve years in the treasury department, and in all that time has not voted. "It was a civil service promotion," say the grumblers, "but he might have given the place to some man of influence who would have aided in securing the president the nomination." Trifles of this kind may disgust political strikers, but they suit the people, and President Arthur is safe to continue this line even though it should cost him the nomination,—St. Joseph Herald.

Mr. Tilden is one of those Christians whose

Mr. Tilden is one of those Christians whose habitual duplicity is calculated to make the world regret the decay of honest paganism. He could not go from New York to Chicago unless ho went in a hearse; if he were na strong as Hercules and as idlo as a lotus cater he would not have gone to a meeting of that club. He gave as an excuse for his absence: "I have been for some time and am still exceptionably engrossed with business which I have no power to defer or abanden." His engagement must have been like Polo-nius's, "with the worms." His aim is to lead those democratic chieftains to think that his strength is enormous and his method is a lie. Of all things we hate a liar.—Iowa Gate

Carlisle said in regard to the inconsistency, inequality, unjust discriminations, and per-versities of the tariff which he was then considering applies with equal force to the tariff proposed by the Morrison bill. If the speaker should be induced by his personal friendship for the chairman of the committee on ways and means to recant principles of faith which he declared two years ago the fact would attract universal attention. There are in circulation as a free trade tract more than 400,000 copies of the former speech, and undoubtedly its text would be compared with anything that Mr. Carlisle might say now, line with line, and argument with argument. New York Sun.

Ex-Gov. B. F. Butler evidently considers himself as a very likely dark horse in the race for the presidential chair. According to common report he has arranged with the managers of the auti-monopoly-working-men's-greenback-labor party to have himself put at the head of their hybrid national ticket, with Congressman Reagan as vice president. It will strike most people that this means a great waste of effort on Gen. Butler's part, as he could not be elected by any possibility; but the general's intimate friends know that he really hopes by some such move as this to get much support from any possibility; but the general's intimate friends know that he really hopes by some such move as this to get much support from the democratic party, and thinks he may win. It will be well under those circumstances for the democratic leaders to guard the doors and windows of the national convention at Chicago with great care. If they the doors and windows of the national con-vention at Chicago with great care. If they don't they may find themselves captured bodily by Butler just as a democratic state convention in Massachusetts was once upon a timo.-New York Tribune.

are often startling. One year ago Blaine seemed to be wholly withdrawn from the presidential race, and Arthur and Grant were both regarded as impossibilities. To-day Arthur leads all in delegates for the first ballor, Illaine is second and closely pressing him, and desait has an undoveloped strength eventer than either, if the opoffer for a hopeful presentation of his mane. The convention is yet six weeks distant, and none can venture to forecast the changes which may be wrought in that brief time. It may make the brightest presidential stars fade and wake the feeblest to become the most lustrous, but it is improbable that Grant shall become weaker as the convention approaches. If democratic dissensions on the tariff shall be an entering wedge to divide the south, Grant is the one candidate who could revolutionize the recon structed states. Grant's nomination is by no means assured, but he is one of the livest of the Chicago possibilities, - Philadelphia Times,

The swift mutations of American politics

The democratic party has now been in power in the house of representatives for nearly five months, with every inducement to show its ability to promote good government, and what has it done in that direction? Nothing, We do not say that it has not done much, or that it has not done all it ought. It has done nothing, The New York San, which is as anxious as any one could be ever the distressing situation, says that it is all due to the Morrison bill. But why cannot the party dispose of the Morrison bill? Because it has no convictions on the subject one way or the other, no leaders who can guide it to convictions, no brains or conscience anywhere, in or out of the house, sufficient to furnish it with an intelligible policy on this or any other subject. The San itself, which shows signs of singular intelligence in some directions, fails in this one. It can only say, ent, and what has it done in that direction? directions, fails in this one. It can only say, "Take your Morrison bill away, cut down the appropriations, and go home and shout. Turn he rascals out But the country, however little it may think of some of the tendencies of the republican party, will not be apt to "turn it out" unless it has some sert of proof hal the men who want to get in are better,

CURRENT GOSSIF.

THE ABBUTUS. Looks so shy and innees Blushes like a startled thing: Who would think it know the whole

Of the secrets of the spring? Keeps its rosy ear laid low. Harking, barking at the ground, Never missed a syllable

Of the slightest stir or sound.

Chuckled often in its leaves, Thinking how the world would wait; Searching valuely for a flower, Wondering why the spring was late. Other secrets, too, it knows-

Scorets whispered o'er its head; Underneath its snowy veil Of these secrets turned it red. Whisper on, glad girls and boys! Scaled the fragrant rosy wells ; You and spring are safe a like-

Never the arbutus tella: -H. H., in the May Atlantic

Mone than three-fourths of the cedar used in the manufacture of cedar pencils in the world is shipped from Florida. Large groves of cedar grow up and down the coast and on the Suwane river, and the supply seems inexhaustible.

on chemistry at the Paris Museum of Natural History. . He is 38 years old, and the other day he told his class that he could not possibly account for it, but he really was beginning to lose his memory for names. Among the hair tonics used by the Romans

THE venerable M. Chevreuil still lectures

was a solution of snalls. An auburn hue was produced by a mixture of lotus stems with privet leaves and the juice of fuller's barb. Black dye was made of cypress cones boiled in vinegar, and also of a sory, a mineral from Egypt. A currous coincidence has been due out of

American history, showing that on Oct. 20, 1781, the continental congress elected the first secretary of war, whose name was Bonjamin Lincoln. In 1881, just a century later, the present secretary of war, Hobert T. Lincoln, was appointed. A MICHIGAN match making firm has just

introduced into its establishment a circular saw exactly 60 feet in diameter. This is probably the largest in use. Plity-two teeth project from its im. It is now revolving at the rate of 572 revoinch to a 12-inch out with each revolution.

THE prosperity of the tobaccostowns of North Carolina is phenomenal—not one has failed to succeed and prosper steadily. A practical proof of the extent of the tobacco business is shown in the mere statement that at Parish's warehouse, at Durham, from Jan. 1 to March 22 1,799,553 pounds of tobacco were said for \$259,019.39. This was equivalent to, say 6,000 bales of cotton at \$40 each.

BANK OF ENGLAND notes will stand almost snything. They will hold together at the bottom of the soa, and come out of a furnace intact, but they will not outlast the scrubbing, the bleaching, and the mangling of the laundry. That trial, to which they are sometimes subjected through the inadvertence of ladies who send them to the wash in their pockets, usually defaces them, though even after it their genuineness is still recognizable.

THERE are just ten libraries in this country which contain over 100,000 books, and Philadel-phia furnishes two of them. The Washington library has 350,000 volumes the Boston Public library 329,860, Harvard college 277,700, Astor library 208,199, Yale college 161,000, Mercantile (New York) 100,000, Mercantile (Boston) 125,000, the Congressional library 125,000, the Boston Atheneum 108,000, and the Library company of Boston 104,000.

MUSKEGON, MICH., justly claims pre-eminence as the greatest lumber-producing city in the world. The total product of Muskegon during 1883 was 686,079,254 feet, exceeding the product of the Saginaw valley by several hundred millions. She produced during the same period 189,854,150 laths, and cut \$10,491,500 shingles. One fourth of the vessel traffic of Lake Michigan is transacted at Muskegon, and over 3,000 vessels were cleared from the port last year.

FROM Paris comes the announcement of the death of Annie Leonie Baronne Daumesnil. She was 92 years old. Her father was Garat, first president of the Bank of France, who was in his cell awaiting death when the fall of Robespierre saved him. Her husband was that Gen. Daumesnil who defended Vincennes against the allies in 1848, and, on being summoned to surrender, only answered: "I will capitulate when you give me back the leg I lost at Lutzen."

BISHOP RYLE, of Liverpool, was 'in the army prior to taking orders, and was the beau ideal of a cavalry officer. Bishop Maclagan, the present bishop of Litchfield, wore the red coat of an English officer as an ensign in the army. P. Wilby Gregory, bishop of St. Helens, was in his meer days a gay subaltern in the 13th Light Dragoons, and among the Roman Catholic dignitaries who have served in the English army is Cardinal Howard, who was an officer in the 2d

HENRY WATTERSON was born in Washington city while his father was in congress, during the last year of Van Buren's administration was just of age when the war broke out. He went to Tennessee and served in the rebel army until its close, except a year, which he spent in editing a paper called the Rebet in Chattanooga When the war ended he assumed the editorship of the Nashville Banner, after which he went to Louisville to edit the Journal, which consolidated with the Courier.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, better known as "Uncle Remus," is the son of a missionary, and was born at Booghia, on the southern coast of Africa. He was educated by his father, and acquired a wonderful acquaintance with foreign languages. He is an adept Sanscrit scholar, and is deeply versed in Hebraic and Buddhist literature. The sweetly quaint legends of Indian and Judean mythology have found their way into his simple southern tales, and the spirit of his philosophy is identical with the teachings of Moses and Buddha.

THERE Scotchmen-Dr. Watson, Mr. John McClarren, and Mr. Robert McKenzie-were waiking over the Reichs bridge, which spans the Danube, in Vienna, at a height of seventy feet, on March 29, when the two younger men teased Dr. Watson, saving that his courage would fail him had he to jump from the bridge into the river. All at once Dr. Watson mounted the parapet, and, before his friends could hinder him, jumped Into the river which ran seventy feet below. Despite the coolness of the water and the current Dr. Watson swam to the shore, where he was taken into custody by the police.

FULLY twenty years ago James Hutchison of Springtown, Bucks county, gave an acquaint-ance ten cents and requested him to bring a pack-age of tobacco along from the store to which the man was going. He brought the package, and the affair was forgotten until last week, when the man wrote to Mr. Hutchison, inclosing twenty-five cents and a postal card, which he said was in payment of one cent change which he had re-seived and had failed to return twenty years ago. the tobacco being only nine cents. He further stated he had joined the Dunkard church, and had returned it, with full interest.

THE state republican conventions still to be held are as follows: California, April 30, at Oakland; Florida, April 30, at St. Augustine; Iowa, April 50, at Des Moines; Kansas, April 29, at Topoka; Kentucky, May 1, at Maine, April 30, at Bangor, Maryland, May I, at Hagorstown: Massachusetts, April 30, at Boston; Michigan, April 24, at Grand Rapids; Minnesota, May 1, at St. Paul; Nebraska, May 1, at Lincoln; Novada, April 50, at Virginia City; New Hamp-shire, April 50, Concord; North Carolina, May 1, Balcigh: Ohio, April 23-24, at Cleveland; Oregon April 30, at Portland; Texas, April 39, at Fort Worth; Vermont, April 39, at Montpelier; West Virginia, April 39, at Martinsburg, and Wisconsin, April 30, at Madison

MR. CAMPBELL, the American consul at Monterey, Nexico, states in his last official report that in the state of Nevo Leon from three to five hogsheads of crude sugar are made per acre, irrigation being necessary, however. Still, it appears that only \$35,000 worth of reflued sugar was made in that state in 1882, though the value of the cane raised was \$265,492 and the pliquelllo or crude sugar made therefrom sold for \$434,000. The smallness of the proportion refined into augor appears to need explanation. This is supplied by the con-sideration that the native machinery generally used for sugar making is rude and not adapted to do the work on a large scale. Any development of sugar making in Mexico would make a market and the members of his cabinet to participate | and of this there is no proof.—New York Times. | for American machinery.